

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA
Civil Writ Jurisdiction Case No.16658 of 2022

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Pramod Kumar Sinha, S/o Late Badri Narayan Sinha, Resident of Village-
Noorpur, P.S.- Nath Nagar, District- Bhagalpur.

... .. Petitioner/s

Versus

1. The State of Bihar.
2. The Divisional Commissioner, Bhagalpur Division, Bhagalpur.
3. The District Magistrate, Bhagalpur.
4. The Sub Divisional Officer, Bhagalpur, Sub-Division- Bhagalpur.
5. The Circle Officer, Nathnagar, Bhagalpur.
6. The President, Bihar State Board of Religious Trust, Vidyapati Marg, Patna-1.
7. The Administrator-cum-Special Officer, Bihar State Board of Religious Trust, Vidyapati Marg, Patna-1.
8. Sanjay Kumar Jha @ Bantu, Member Baba Manaskamna Nath Mandir Trust Committee, Bhagalpur and resident of Vayam Kala Kendra, Nathnagar, District- Bhagalpur.
9. Rabindra Prasad Bhagat, Member, Baba Manaskamna Nath Mandir Trust Committee, Bhagalpur and resident of Goldar Patti, Nathnagar, District- Bhagalpur.

... .. Respondent/s

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Appearance :

For the Petitioner/s : Mr.Pankaj Kumar, Advocate
For the Respondent/s : Mr.Prabhat Kumar Verma (AAG 3)

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CORAM: HONOURABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE

and

HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE PARTHA SARTHY

ORAL JUDGMENT

(Per: HONOURABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE)

(The proceedings of the Court are being conducted by Hon'ble the Chief Justice/ Hon'ble Judges through Video Conferencing from their residential offices/residences. Also, the Advocates and the Staffs joined the proceedings through Video Conferencing from their residences/offices.)

Date : 02-12-2022

Petitioner has prayed for following relief(s) : -

“(i) To direct the respondents concerned to



examine/ enquire into the constitution of the Trust Committee of Baba Manaskamna Mandir, Nathnagar, Bhagalpur which has been constituted in a very mechanical manner on 18-02-2022 by the Circle Officer, Nathnagar, Bhagalpur without complying the order/ direction of the Hon'ble court dated 23-03-2013 passed in CWJC No. 5684/ of 2010.

(ii) To take action against the officials/ persons particularly Respondent No. 8 and 9 who are indulged in mismanagement/ irregularity of the property of the Manaskamna Mandir by the Trust Committee.

(iii) For grant of any other relief/ releifs for which the petitioner in the interest of public at large are find entitled in the facts and circumstances of the case.”

After the matter was heard for some time, finding the Bench not to be agreeable with the submissions made by learned counsel for the petitioner, learned counsel for the petitioner, under instructions, states that petitioner shall be content if the petitioner is permitted to place additional material before respondent No. 6, namely The President, Bihar State Board of Religious Trust, Vidyapati Marg, Patna, before whom petitioner has already represented vide communication dated 12.05. 2022 with a direction issued to the authority concerned to consider and decide the representation for redressal of the grievance(s).

Learned counsel for the respondents states that if such a representation is filed by the petitioner, the authority



concerned shall consider and dispose it of expeditiously and preferably within a period of three months from the date of its filing along with a copy of this order.

Statement accepted and taken on record.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in *D. N. Jeevaraj Vs. Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka & Ors, (2016) 2 SCC 653*, paragraphs 34 to 38 observed as under:-

“34. The learned counsel for the parties addressed us on the question of the bona fides of Nagalaxmi Bai in filing a public interest litigation. We leave this question open and do not express any opinion on the correctness or otherwise of the decision of the High Court in this regard.

35. However, we note that generally speaking, procedural technicalities ought to take a back seat in public interest litigation. This Court held in *Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.* [*Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.*, 1989 Supp (1) SCC 504] to this effect as follows: (SCC p. 515, para 16)

“16. The writ petitions before us are not inter parties disputes and have been raised by way of public interest litigation and the controversy before the court is as to whether for social safety and for creating a hazardless environment for the people to live in, mining in the area should be permitted or stopped. We may not be taken to have said that for public interest litigations, procedural laws do not apply. At the same time it has to be remembered that every technicality in the procedural law is not available as a defence when a matter of grave public importance is for consideration before the court.”

36. A considerable amount has been said about public interest litigation in *R&M Trust [R&M Trust v. Koramangala Residents Vigilance Group, (2005) 3 SCC 91]* and it is not necessary for us to



dwelling any further on this except to say that in issues pertaining to good governance, the courts ought to be somewhat more liberal in entertaining public interest litigation. However, in matters that may not be of moment or a litigation essentially directed against one organisation or individual (such as the present litigation which was directed only against Sadananda Gowda and later Jeevaraj was impleaded) ought not to be entertained or should be rarely entertained. Other remedies are also available to public spirited litigants and they should be encouraged to avail of such remedies.

37. In such cases, that might not strictly fall in the category of public interest litigation and for which other remedies are available, insofar as the issuance of a writ of mandamus is concerned, this Court held in *Union of India v. S.B. Vohra* [*Union of India v. S.B. Vohra*, (2004) 2 SCC 150: 2004 SCC (L&S) 363] that: (SCC p. 160, paras 12-13)

“12. Mandamus literally means a command. The essence of mandamus in England was that it was a royal command issued by the King's Bench (now Queen's Bench) directing performance of a public legal duty.

13. A writ of mandamus is issued in favour of a person who establishes a legal right in himself. A writ of mandamus is issued against a person who has a legal duty to perform but has failed and/or neglected to do so. Such a legal duty emanates from either in discharge of a public duty or by operation of law. The writ of mandamus is of a most extensive remedial nature. The object of mandamus is to prevent disorder from a failure of justice and is required to be granted in all cases where law has established no specific remedy and whether justice despite demanded has not been granted.”

38. A salutary principle or a well-recognised rule that needs to be kept in mind before issuing a writ of mandamus was stated in *Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Ltd. v. Union of India* [*Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Ltd. v. Union of India*, (1974) 2 SCC 630] in the following words:



(SCC pp. 641-42, paras 24-25)

“24. ... The powers of the High Court under Article 226 are not strictly confined to the limits to which proceedings for prerogative writs are subject in English practice. Nevertheless, the well-recognised rule that no writ or order in the nature of a mandamus would issue when there is no failure to perform a mandatory duty applies in this country as well. Even in cases of alleged breaches of mandatory duties, the salutary general rule, which is subject to certain exceptions, applied by us, as it is in England, when a writ of mandamus is asked for, could be stated as we find it set out in *Halsbury's Laws of England* (3rd Edn.), Vol. 11, p. 106:

‘198. *Demand for performance must precede application.*—As a general rule the order will not be granted unless the party complained of has known what it was he was required to do, so that he had the means of considering whether or not he should comply, and it must be shown by evidence that there was a distinct demand of that which the party seeking the mandamus desires to enforce, and that that demand was met by a refusal.’

25. In the cases before us there was no such demand or refusal. Thus, no ground whatsoever is shown here for the issue of any writ, order, or direction under Article 226 of the Constitution.”

As such, petition stands disposed of on the following

terms:-

- (a) Petitioner shall approach the authority concerned
i.e. Respondent No.6, namely The President, Bihar
State Board of Religious Trust, within a period of
four weeks from today for redressal of the



grievance(s);

- (b) The authority concerned shall consider and dispose it of expeditiously by a reasoned and speaking order preferably within a period of three months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order;
- (c) The order assigning reasons shall be communicated to the petitioner;
- (d) Needless to add, while considering such representation, principles of natural justice shall be followed and due opportunity of hearing afforded to the parties;
- (e) Also, opportunity to place on record all relevant materials/documents shall be granted to the parties;
- (f) Equally, liberty is reserved to the petitioner to take recourse to such alternative remedies as are otherwise available in accordance with law;
- (g) We are hopeful that as and when petitioner takes recourse to such remedies, as are otherwise available in law, before the appropriate forum, the same shall be dealt with, in accordance with law and with reasonable dispatch;
- (h) Liberty reserved to the petitioner to approach the



appropriate forum/Court, should the need so arise subsequently on the same and subsequent cause of action;

- (i) We have not expressed any opinion on merits. All issues are left open;
- (j) The proceedings shall be conducted through digital mode, unless the parties otherwise mutually agree to meet in person i.e. physical mode;

The petition stands disposed of in the aforesaid terms.

Interlocutory Application(s), if any, shall stand disposed of.

(Sanjay Karol, CJ)

(Partha Sarthy, J)

K.C.Jha/chn

AFR/NAFR	
CAV DATE	
Uploading Date	06.12.2022
Transmission Date	

